

University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

ORGANIZED IN 1875.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

1893-'94.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN;
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1893.

THE COURIER OFFICE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

FACULTY.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D.,

PRESIDENT.

JONATHAN TAFT, M. D., D. D. S.,

Professor of Oral Pathology and Surgery,

DEAN.

CORYDON L. FORD, M. D., D. D. S.,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN A. WATLING, D. D. S.,

Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry.

WILLIAM H. DORRANCE, D. D. S.,

Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Dental Metallurgy.

NELVILLE S. HOFF, D. D. S.,

Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Dental Mechanism,

SECRETARY.

CYRENUS G. DARLING, M. D.,

Clinical Lecturer on Oral Pathology and Surgery.

LOUIS P. HALL, D. D. S.,

Assistant to the Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry.

ALLISON W. HAIDLE, D. D. S.,

Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry and Dental Mechanism.

Lecturers in the Department of Medicine and Surgery to Dental Students.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, PH. D., M. D.,

Qualitative Chemistry.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, PH. D., M. D.,

Physiological Chemistry.

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WARREN D. LOMBARD, PH. D., M. D.,
Physiology.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, B. S., M. D.,
Practical Anatomy.

FREDERICK G. NOVY, Sc. D.,
Bacteriology.

GOTTHELF C. HUBER, M. D.,
Histology.

DAVID M. LICHTY, M. S.,
General Chemistry.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

The College of Dental Surgery was established as a department of the University in 1875. The college year extends from the first day of October to the Thursday following the last Wednesday in June. The lectures close about June 15, in order to allow for the final examinations before Commencement.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must be eighteen years of age, and present to the Faculty satisfactory evidence of a good moral character.

Matriculates in other scientific departments of the University, and graduates of recognized colleges, academies, or high schools, are admitted without further examination on presentation of a proper diploma or certificate.

All other applicants are examined as to their previous education and their fitness to enter on the technical study of dentistry. The subjects on which examinations are held are as follows:

1. **English.**—(a) A grammatical and rhetorical analysis of short selections in prose and poetry. (b) An essay of not less than two pages (foolscap), correct in spelling, punctuation, capital letters, grammar, sentential structure and paragraphing.

2. **Mathematics.**—*Arithmetic.*—Fundamental Rules, Fractions (Common and Decimal), Denominate Numbers, Percentage, Proportion, Involution and Evolution; and the Metric System of Weights and Measures.

Algebra.—Fundamental Rules, Fractions, Equations of the first degree, containing two or more unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Plane Geometry.

3. **Physics.**—An amount represented by Avery's Natural Philosophy or Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

4. **Botany and Zoölogy.**—*Botany.*—The elements of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology as given in Gray's Lessons. *Zoölogy.*—Packard's Zoölogy, briefer course. Physical Geography may be substituted for either Botany or Zoölogy or both.

5. **Physiology.**—Martin's The Human Body.

6. **History.**—Myers's General History, or an equivalent; and Higginson's, or Johnson's, History of the United States.

7. **Latin.**—Jones's First Latin Book, or Harkness's Latin Reader, or an equivalent amount in any other text-book.

Examinations will be held in Ann Arbor on Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30, 1893. Candidates are expected to be present at that time. To provide for cases in which it is impossible for the applicant to be present, other examinations will be held at such times as may be determined by the examining committee.

Admission examinations are also conducted, at any time designated by the examiners between July 1 and September 20 of each year, at the places and by the persons named below:

Dr. Wm. Mitchell, No. 39 Upper Brook St., London W., England.

Dr. J. G. Friederichs, No. 155 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Dr. J. G. Templeton, 299 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Victor H. Jackson, 240 Lenox Ave., New York, N. Y.

Dr. C. T. Stockwell, 327 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Alfred W. Hoyt, 243 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Immer C. St. John, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. J. Hill, Fargo, Dakota.

Dr. W. J. Younger, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. J. Taft, 122 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Geo. B. Hayes, Tacoma, Washington.

Before admission to the examination in Ann Arbor every student is required to present to the Dean of the Faculty the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee. It will therefore be necessary for the candidate to apply first to the Steward at his office in University Hall, register his name as a student in the Col-

lege of Dental Surgery, and pay his fee to the Treasurer. In case of rejection, the money paid preliminary to examination will be refunded.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Persons who have studied dentistry in other schools for at least one year may be admitted to advanced standing after having passed a satisfactory examination on all the studies which have already been pursued by the class to which they seek admission.

Graduates of the Department of Medicine and Surgery or other medical college of equal rank, are allowed credit toward graduation for so much of the required course in dentistry as was included in their medical course.

In order to receive credit for a full course, students must enter as early as October 15.

ASSIGNMENT OF SEATS.

Students are assigned seats in the lecture rooms and places in the dental laboratory in the order in which they matriculate; and each student is expected to occupy the seat selected during the session.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In the arrangement of the course of study it is the aim to make it such as will meet the requirements of the student and the expectations of the profession, and secure the greatest benefit to the public. To accomplish these objects, and to accommodate and benefit those students who desire a thorough dental education, the course of instruction is made to cover three college years. The course thus affords time for the teaching and study of subjects not generally taught; and especially does it give time for thorough work in the laboratories. Though not fully covering the defects

of preliminary education, this course, supplemented by repeated examinations and written exercises, remedies some deficiencies of earlier training and is of itself an efficient means of mental discipline, and of professional and scientific culture.

In the arrangement of the work a graded course of study is combined with the repetition of such lectures as will avoid the confusion incident to the presentation of too many parts of the general subject to the mind of the student at an early period of his studies, and also obviating the objection of dismissing one part of a subject before its relations to other parts can be seen and appreciated.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR.

First Semester.

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Hours each week.</i>
Osteology and Descriptive Anatomy.	3
General Chemistry.	5
Prosthetic Dentistry (lectures).	1
Demonstrations in Mechanical Technique.	2
Analytical Chemistry, 12 weeks.	12
Dental Laboratory Practice.	10

Second Semester.

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Hours each week.</i>
Descriptive Anatomy.	3
Histology (lectures).	3
Prosthetic Dentistry (lectures).	1
Demonstrations in Mechanical Technique.	2
Dental Laboratory Practice.	10
Practical Anatomy (12 weeks).	12

SECOND YEAR.

First Semester.

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Hours each week.</i>
Physiology.	5
Anatomy. Regional and Comparative.	2
Bacteriology.	4
Prosthetic Dentistry (lectures on crown and bridge work).	1
Histology (6 weeks laboratory).	12
Technical and Clinical Prosthetic Dentistry.	12

<i>Second Semester.</i>		
<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Hours each week.</i>
Physiology.		5
Physiological Chemistry (optional this year).		3
Operative Dentistry (lectures).		1
Prosthetic Dentistry (lectures on Orthodontia).		1
Dental Anatomy and Operative Technique.		3
Technical and Clinical Prosthetic Dentistry.		12

THIRD YEAR.		
<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Hours each week.</i>
Operative Dentistry.		1
Clinical Operative Dentistry.		15
Oral Pathology and Surgery.		3
Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.		2
Clinical Oral Surgery.		2

Junior students attend special lectures on Oral Pathology and Surgery, and Clinical Oral Surgery, but do not take final examinations until the end of the senior year.

Opportunity is given during the third year for optional studies.

All students of the first and second years are obliged to pass examinations on the required branches of their respective courses, before leaving the College at the end of the term. These examinations are held at the close of each semester, and no student who has failed to pass two of the required branches in his course, is admitted to an advanced class during the first semester of the following year. No standing is given or certificate issued to any one who has failed to pass any of these examinations. Certificates of time may be given for the actual period of attendance only.

Anatomy is studied didactically and practically. A full course on general anatomy is taken with the medical classes in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Special instruction is also given in the anatomy and histology of all that pertains to the oral apparatus, embracing also particular attention to *comparative* dental anatomy.

In the histological laboratory the student not only acquires a knowledge of the principal structures and tissues of

the animal body, but also becomes familiar with the workings and uses of the microscope.

In chemistry, students are required to attend lectures on general chemistry, and also to take a course in analytical chemistry with special reference to those agents that concern their future needs. A course in the analysis of saliva is optional.

In dental materia medica, a special course of lectures embraces the history, pharmacy, pharmacology, and therapeutics of all drugs and remedies used in the treatment of diseases occurring in dental practice, and includes a discussion of pain obtundents, local and general anæsthetics, and prophylactic remedies.

In dental pathology and surgery a course of lectures embraces a discussion of the various diseases which affect the teeth and mouth, and their etiology and treatment. Special attention is given to diseases which pertain peculiarly to the practice of dentistry. Illustrative cases are shown and operated on in the presence of the class. All instruments, appliances and methods that are of interest or value in this connection are exhibited and discussed.

A course of lectures on clinical oral surgery embraces a consideration of diseases of the mouth and associated parts that are of special interest to the dentist, but which lie more within the province of the medical surgeon for treatment. Illustrative cases are exhibited and discussed, and operations performed before the class.

In operative dentistry the instruction is both didactic and practical. In the didactic course a full presentation of approved methods, appliances, and materials used in filling teeth is given, together with the principles which form the basis of practice. This instruction is supplemented by practical instruction in the clinical operating room, which is under the personal supervision of the professor of operative and clinical dentistry and his assistants. Here each student is required to spend fifteen hours a week at the chair, operat-

ing for patients, and in this way confirming the principles taught and obtaining such manipulative training as will result in desirable preparation for skillful practice.

In prosthetic dentistry the instruction is both didactic and practical. In the lectures the principles involved in the construction and application of artificial dentures, crowns and bridges, regulating devices, and continuous gum and cleft palate work are fully discussed, and such methods as have proved valuable and worthy are advocated. In the practical department each student of the junior class has opportunity and is required to construct and adapt to the mouth practical dentures for the restoration of lost dental organs.

The instruction in dental mechanism embraces experimental construction of the various artificial dentures used to restore lost dental organs. Ten hours a week are devoted to this work by the freshman class. It consists of taking impressions, making plaster models from impressions, making dies, swedging plates, grinding and adjusting teeth, soldering and finishing, vulcanizing and finishing plates, pouring and finishing cast metal, celluloid, and continuous gum plates, with such instruction as will familiarize the student with the most approved methods for constructing artificial substitutes. The junior class will devote six months to experimental construction of various styles of crowns, bridges, and regulating devices; and three months to operative technique, in which sections of teeth are made and studied, cavities formed and filled in teeth outside of the mouth with cement, guttapercha, tin, amalgam, and gold.*

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, the candidate must be twenty-one years of age; must

*The supply of teeth for this work is not always equal to the demand. Therefore it will be to the interest of students to bring with them all the extracted teeth they can obtain.

possess a good moral character; must have devoted three years to the study of dentistry, and have made such attainments in all the branches of the course of study as shall be satisfactory to the Faculty. Unless admitted to advanced standing, he must have attended three full years in this College. It is recommended that he attend these consecutively.

Every candidate is required to write from time to time upon the various branches of his course, and may at the discretion of the Faculty be required to prepare a thesis upon some assigned topic; he must present for inspection practical operations performed by himself in this College, and give satisfactory evidence of his skill as a practitioner.

At least one year's continuous study and work is required of all candidates for a degree upon a post-graduate course.

By a recent decision of the Board of Regents, a student who has not passed all the examinations required in his course, can not be recommended for graduation.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Among the facilities of special interest to students of dentistry the following may be mentioned:

DENTAL MUSEUM.

The Dental Museum is supplied with a large number of anatomical, physiological, pathological, and histological preparations, including a series illustrating dentition from infancy to the completion of the process in the adult, and the normal changes through life to old age, and also illustrative of the dental and osseous tissues. Preparations, natural and artificial, greatly facilitate the study of the nervous and vascular systems. The design is to make every practicable appliance in this direction available.

The museum has just been enriched by the generosity of Professor Ford, who has contributed his entire collection

of *crania* and odontological specimens, making it perhaps the best of its kind in this country.*

DENTAL LIBRARY.

The library of dental science, containing almost every known work on this specialty, including an almost complete file of every Dental Journal published, is shelved in the dental building, where it is accessible to all students. A finely appointed reading room is an important feature connected with the library.* Fifteen Dental Journals are regularly received.

LABORATORY OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

This laboratory contains charcoal and coke furnaces, soldering-table, rolling mill and lathes; appliances for the various manipulations of prosthetic dentistry, such as the construction of artificial dentures in gold, continuous gum, silver, aluminum, rubber, and other basis; appliances for the regulation of teeth and for the mechanical treatment of oral deformities; and facilities for the manufacture of instruments. The laboratory has accommodations for two hundred students at a time. Particular attention is given to the manipulation and management of the precious metals with reference to their use for dental purposes.

Each student is furnished a bench containing a drawer and cupboard with lock and key, to contain the instruments he is required to furnish for the prosecution of his work. If a student has any of these instruments it would be well to bring them; but it is more desirable to defer purchasing until the advice of the instructor in the college has been secured, as it is desirable that a complete and uniform outfit should be in the possession of each student. This outfit will cost about fifty dollars, and if taken care of will be a permanent investment, as the tools will be necessary and useful in practice. These tools must be purchased at the

*Contributions to the museum of *crania* illustrating comparative odontologia, typical or abnormal human teeth; old books on dentistry or old journals will be very gratefully received and suitably acknowledged.

beginning of the course, as they are required during the first as well as the succeeding years.

DENTAL OPERATING ROOMS.

The operating rooms are large, well-lighted, heated, and ventilated. The main room contains sixty operating chairs, with extension brackets and movable tables with drawers for instruments for each chair. Other rooms contain chairs and apparatus for the administration of anæsthetics, for the extraction of teeth, and for other purposes. Each student is required to supply himself with a dental engine and a full set of operating instruments; these must be purchased with the advice of the instructor, and will cost about one hundred dollars. Like the laboratory tools, they will be necessary to begin practice, and if carefully used will last many years; consequently care should be exercised in their purchase. They need not be purchased until the third year.

The following general facilities are accessible to Dental Students, and are invaluable helps in the development of higher professional skill and scientific culture:

The General Library contains 65,000 volumes, 15,000 unbound pamphlets, and 600 maps. One hundred and ninety-six periodicals are taken.

This library is open for consultation eleven and one-half hours daily during the academic year, and six hours daily during the three months of the summer vacation. The only exception to the above are Sundays and legal holidays.

The Medical Library, containing 5,000 volumes and 1,000 unbound pamphlets, is shelved with the general library, and is consulted under the same regulations. Sixty-one medical journals are regularly received.

The University Museums contain collections illustrative of natural history, the industrial arts, chemistry, materia medica, anatomy, archæology, ethnology, the fine arts, and history, arranged in such a way as to render them accessible both to students and to visitors. The University affords a secure depository for objects of value and curiosity, and it is hoped that frequent gifts will be made to its several museums.

The museum building contains the collections in natural history, the industrial arts, archæology and ethnology, and the Chinese exhibit. The collections of works of arts, including medallions and coins, are in the art gallery.

The Museum of Applied Chemistry comprises collections in educational chemistry, the chemical industries, pharmacy, and pharmacognosy. It occupies a floor space of 2,500 square feet in the chemical building, and is provided with permanent cases.

The Chemical Laboratories provide for classes in analytical, general, and organic chemistry, in pharmacy and chemical technology, in metallurgy and assaying. Opportunities are given for original research in the several branches of chemical science and for independent investigations. In the course of the year classes are formed in thirty-six distinct courses of study. In the greater number of these courses the method of work combines training in laboratory operations with study for recitations and instruction by lectures,—the three requirements being united in one course.

The Chemical building contains in all about 36,000 square feet of floor space. Besides the room for recitations, storage, administration, etc., the laboratories for students have an area of about 25,000 square feet. There are separate rooms for qualitative analysis, pharmaceutical preparations, organic preparations, organic analysis, medical chemistry, and assaying of ores,—as well as room for the weighing-balances and instruments of precision, for gas analysis, and for optical work. There are separate rooms for original research. The work rooms are ventilated by fans, and each worker's table is supplied with gas, water and waste-pipes.

The chemical laboratories are opened throughout the year to all students of the University, and are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, provided he complies with the conditions of admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

The Anatomical Laboratory is admirably adapted for its purpose; the rooms are large, well lighted, and well ventilated. The Anatomical Law of Michigan furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of practical anatomy.

The Laboratory of Electrotherapeutics is supplied with apparatus for illustrating all the various methods for generating electric currents for therapeutic purposes, and for measuring currents, voltages, and resistances.

The students are furnished materials from which they construct batteries, induction coils, cautery knives, electrodes, and other appliances, and with these experiments in electrophysics, electrophysiology, and electrotherapeutics are conducted. This laboratory instruction makes the student practically familiar with the faults and essential requirements of all forms of electrical apparatus made use of for therapeutical purposes.

The Physiological Laboratory offers excellent facilities for practical

work, whether of class instruction or of original investigation. A large and well-lighted room is appropriated chiefly to the use of undergraduate students who perform under the direction of instructors most of the fundamental physiological experiments. The subjects commonly embraced in the practical course relate to the physiology of the special senses, muscular contraction, nerve, reflex action, circulation, respiration, and digestion. A smaller room is devoted to advanced work and original investigation. The instrumental equipment to this laboratory is usually complete, and contains most of the more essential instruments used in physiological demonstration and research. The apparatus is all new and is of the highest finish and accuracy.

The Histological Laboratory is well supplied with microscopes, microscopical accessories, microtomes, imbedding apparatus, and other instruments used in histological work. During his term of instruction in the laboratory each student is furnished with microscopical reagents, a microscope, and a table for his own use, so that the practical work is carried out by each individual for himself. In the elementary course, an effort is made to teach the student the use of the microscope, the methods of teasing, and the methods of mounting paraffine and celloidine sections. The sections given are so arranged as to furnish specimens of the important tissues and most of the organs.

In the advanced course, which is open only to those who have completed the elementary work, the student is instructed in the various methods of hardening, staining, imbedding, section-cutting, and injecting, and given an opportunity of preparing a very complete collection of specimens in normal histology.

The Pathological Laboratory is furnished with microscopes, an ample supply of material for all microscopical study in pathology, and every requisite for the cultivation and examination of pathogenic bacteria.

Each student is supplied with a microscope and with such apparatus, reagents, and materials as he needs, with the exception of glass slides and covers. The specimens made by him during the course are his property, and he thus obtains a typical set of slides, illustrating all the ordinary forms of disease.

The Hygienic Laboratory is supplied with all the improved apparatus employed by Koch. The course in bacteriology extends through three months and requires four hours daily in the laboratory for this time. All the known pathogenic and the most important non-pathogenic germs are studied. The microscopes used are those of Zeiss and Leitz. All animals needed for experimentation are supplied by the laboratory. There are also courses in the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water, and in the study of food adulterations. Besides these, advanced students who wish to do practical work in the study of ptomaines and leucomaines are accommodated.

The New University Hospital accommodates a large number of patients, is thoroughly equipped, and is in the immediate charge of a competent house surgeon. The whole is placed under the direction of the medical Faculty, who attend regularly upon the patients (each upon such cases as come within his special department) and give clinical instruction in the wards to advanced students. In connection with the hospital there is a spacious clinical amphitheatre where clinics are regularly held every day during the college year for medical, surgical, gynecological, ophthalmological, neurological, dermatological, and venereal cases, at which time examinations are made, prescriptions given, and surgical operations performed in the presence of the class. Senior dental students have free access to any clinics that may be of interest to them.

COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Those who can command the time may also avail themselves of numerous lectures, or pursue elective studies, in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts; or may attend special lectures in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, such as those on gynecology, and the diseases of children, or on other subjects that are of importance to the practicing dentist.

TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

ANATOMY.—Gray; Tomes; Black.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Foster; Martin.

HISTOLOGY.—Schäfer; Klein.

PATHOLOGY.—Gibbs; Green.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY.—Wedl; Ingersoll.

ORAL SURGERY.—Garretson; Tomes.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.—Harris; Taft.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.—Richardson; Haskell.

CHEMISTRY.—Freer; Remsen.

ORTHODONTIA.—Talbot; Guilford.

QUALITATIVE CHEMISTRY.—Prescott.

THERAPEUTICS.—Gorgas; Potter; Wood.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.—Thomas; Gould.

METALLURGY.—Essig.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.—Evans.

REFERENCE BOOKS.—American System of Dentistry; Watts's Chemical Essays; Farrar's Irregularities of the Teeth; Mitchell's Chemistry; Cassidy's Dental Chemistry and Materia Medica; Kingsley's Oral De-

FEES AND EXPENSES.*

MATRICULATION FEE.—For Michigan students, *ten dollars*; for all others, *twenty-five dollars*.

ANNUAL FEE.—For Michigan students, *twenty-five dollars*; for all others, *thirty-five dollars*.

DIPLOMA FEE.—For all alike, *ten dollars*.

LABORATORY EXPENSES.—*Chemical Laboratory*.—Students are required to pay for the materials and apparatus consumed by them. The average expense for the required course is about *ten dollars*. *Histological Laboratory*.—A charge of *three dollars* is made for materials used in this laboratory. *Anatomical Laboratory*.—A charge of *ten dollars* is made for materials used in dissection. *Laboratory of Mechanical Dentistry*.—A fee of *three dollars* is charged to cover the expense of gas, plaster-of-paris, wear and tear of laboratory supplies, etc. The expenses for tools for each student are about *fifty dollars*, and for incidentals, gas, teeth, etc., about *fifteen dollars*. These are furnished at the college under the direction of the Faculty.

TOTAL EXPENSES.—The average total expenses of a student of dentistry, including University fees, board, books, etc., are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars for the college year of nine months, depending on the habits and tastes of individuals. The cost of instruments and tools necessary for the entire course of three years, will be about one hundred and fifty dollars. By distributing this amount, fifty dollars will be added to the above estimate for each year. This can not be properly considered an expense, as the tools are not perishable and are necessary for practice.

Those who desire further information concerning the College of Dental Surgery may address Dr. J. Taft, Dean, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

* The Matriculation Fee and the Annual Fee must be paid in advance, and no seat will be assigned to a student until after such payment. No portion of the fees can be refunded, except by order of the Board of Regents, to students who leave the University during the academic year.

Students.

SESSION OF 1892-93.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Burdette Charles Hinkley, D.D.S., <i>Ohio</i> <i>College of Dental Surgery,</i>	<i>North Fairfield, O.</i>
Elisha Dawley Hinkley, D.D.S., <i>Ohio</i> <i>College of Dental Surgery,</i>	<i>Bucyrus, O.</i>
John Morton McIlvain, D.D.S., <i>University</i> <i>of Maryland,</i>	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Louis N. Seymour, D.D.S., <i>Philadelphia</i> <i>Dental College,</i>	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
Edward Grant Snodgrass, D.D.S., <i>Ohio</i> <i>College of Dental Surgery,</i>	<i>Piqua, O.</i>
Carrie Marsden Stewart, D.D.S.,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Vernon Anderson Williams, D.D.S., <i>Vander-</i> <i>bilt University,</i>	<i>Cloverdale, Cal.</i>

SENIORS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Charles William Adamson,	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
Alexander Robert Allen,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Arthur William Ball,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Frank Irving Ball,	<i>Fremont, O.</i>
Frank Walter Boyer,	<i>Wadsworth, O.</i>
Herbert John Burke,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Charles Arthur Church,	<i>Port Huron.</i>
William Jesse Clark,	<i>McMinnville, Ore.</i>
Herbert Dean Clements,	<i>Faribault, Minn.</i>
William Arthur Conlan,	<i>Chelsea.</i>
John Angell Cook,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>
Milton James Cook,	<i>Allegan.</i>
G. Otis De Urfae,	<i>Cleveland, O.</i>
Harry Devillo Geiger,	<i>Springport.</i>
Albertus Christian Van Raalte Gilmore,	<i>Holland.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Eugene Milton Graves,	<i>Sheridan, Ore.</i>
James Grey,	<i>Port Huron.</i>
Charles Augustus Hawley,	<i>Milan, O.</i>
Marcellus Grant Hillman,	<i>Fenton.</i>
William Smith Hinckley,	<i>Paw Paw.</i>
Frank S. James,	<i>Hudson.</i>
Richard Davey Jones,	<i>Hancock.</i>
John William Kasbeer,	<i>Kasbeer, Ill.</i>
Herman Kreit,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Arthur Frederick Leuty,	<i>Lausing.</i>
George Blakesley Little,	<i>Davenport, Ia.</i>
Edward Ballard Lodge,	<i>Cuyahoga Falls, O.</i>
George Hutchinson Mann,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
John Archibald McAlister,	<i>Logan, Utah.</i>
Robert Duncan McBride,	<i>Detroit.</i>
William McFarlane,	<i>Nairn, Ont.</i>
Jesse James McMullen,	<i>Fairfield, Ia.</i>
Thomas Byron Mercer,	<i>Wausau, Wis.</i>
Charles Lester Mitchell,	<i>Miamisburg, O.</i>
Walter Samuel Moore,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Mason Moyer,	<i>Elkhart, Ind.</i>
Ethelwyn Phillips,	<i>Wigan, England.</i>
Fred M. Prettyman,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Weston Andrew Valleau Price,	<i>Newburg, Ont.</i>
Greenbury Albert Rawlings,	<i>Sterling, N. Dak.</i>
John George Schindler,	<i>Bay City.</i>
Frank Edward Seybold,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
John Francis Spring,	<i>Roseburg.</i>
Milton Russell Stimson,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Burt Sidney Sutherland,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Sherman Hartwell Swift,	<i>Edinboro, Pa.</i>
Will Hamilton Van Denman,	<i>Washington Court House, O.</i>
John Hoffman Van den Berg,	<i>Grand Haven.</i>
William Henry Van Iderstine,	<i>Marquette.</i>
Milton Tate Watson,	<i>Jackson.</i>
Will Lloyd Webster,	<i>Norwalk, O.</i>
Henry Dudley Wilber,	<i>East Constable, N. Y.</i>

JUNIORS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Della Cordelia Ostrander Adams,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Frank Paxson Adams,	<i>Elkhart, Ind.</i>
Charles Francis Amsden,	<i>Norwalk, O.</i>
Otto Anderson,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Delbert Hawthorne Babcock,	<i>Bay City.</i>
Edwin Irving Backus,	<i>Edwardsburg.</i>
Andrew Spencer Bailey, B.S., <i>Lawrence</i> <i>University.</i>	<i>Appleton, Wis.</i>
Roy Edwin Bailey,	<i>Pontiac.</i>
Amos Barnes,	<i>Hillsdale.</i>
Fred William Blake,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Henry Martyn Bridgman, Jr.,	<i>Umzumbe, Natal, So. Africa.</i>
Lewis Nathan Burke,	<i>Niles.</i>
Damon Isaiah Butler,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Thomas Sherman Buzzard,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Anthony Joseph Casey,	<i>West Branch.</i>
Charles Douglas Cassidy,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
Frederick Henry Codding,	<i>Dowagiac.</i>
Estus Hammond Coller,	<i>Battle Creek.</i>
Gerald Willard Collins,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Robert Edgar Davies,	<i>Chateaugay, N. Y.</i>
Frank Benjamin Dawley,	<i>Fowlerville.</i>
James King Douglass,	<i>Berlin Heights, O.</i>
Fred Edward Eberbach,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
William Booth Elster,	<i>Weeping Waters, Neb.</i>
Edward Leigh Gedney,	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
William E. Goucher,	<i>Corunna.</i>
Myron Perry Green,	<i>Charlotte.</i>
Harry Loyal Griswold,	<i>White Hall, Ill.</i>
Alfred Whipple Hall,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>
William Antony Hart,	<i>Northville.</i>
Garrett Sylvester Hartley,	<i>Delano, Pa.</i>
Charles Pinckney Haselden,	<i>Worcester, Mass.</i>
George Elba Hathaway,	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Fred John Hemple,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>
William Josiah Higgins,	<i>Holland.</i>
Frank Webster Holmes,	<i>Kalamazoo.</i>
Jay Reuben Holton,	<i>Newton, Kan.</i>
John Louis Hoover,	<i>Richmond, Ind.</i>
Homer Fall Hussey, Ph.B., <i>Earlham</i> <i>College,</i>	<i>Richmond, Ind.</i>
George Renshaw Johnson,	<i>Manchester.</i>
Beaumont Hardine Kaighn,	<i>Dayton, Ky.</i>
George Wesley Kenson,	<i>Alma Centre, Wis.</i>
Allen Huyler Kessler,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Augusta Larson,	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>
Joseph Lathrop, Jr.,	<i>Detroit.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Cummings Lick,	<i>Marlette.</i>
Thomas Hale Low,	<i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>
Robert Bruce MacKenzie,	<i>Calumet.</i>
Michael Joseph McCormick,	<i>Rockburn, Province of Quebec.</i>
Charles Aloysius McGettigan, Jr.,	<i>San José, Cal.</i>
James Archibald McIndoe,	<i>Rhineland, Wis.</i>
Walter Charles McKinney,	<i>Saginaw, East Side.</i>
Anna Katharine Miller,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Albert Francis Monroe,	<i>Flint.</i>
George McWilliams Moore,	<i>Fon du Lac, Wis.</i>
Miles Jacob Moyer,	<i>Samaria.</i>
Allen Eugene Mulder,	<i>Laingsburg.</i>
Forest Joseph Overholt,	<i>Fulton.</i>
Barnum Hulbert Pearce,	<i>Wellington, O.</i>
Benjamin Franklin Pearce,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>
George Andrew Servis,	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Adelbert Westel Showerman,	<i>Duluth, Minn.</i>
Judson Spencer Smith,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>
Walter Herbert Stanley,	<i>Leesburg, Ind.</i>
Frank Lee Stow,	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>
Dean Nathaniel Swift,	<i>Petrolia, Ont.</i>
Charles Henry Terry,	<i>Pontiac, Ill.</i>
Charles Reed Vanderbelt,	<i>Geneseo, N. Y.</i>
Ernest Percy Van Kleeck,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Albert Wesley Weible,	<i>Jamestown, N. Y.</i>
Charles Traver Whinery,	<i>Wilmington, O.</i>
James Whiting,	<i>Essex, Ont.</i>
Walter Morey Wilkins,	<i>Hastings.</i>
Wallace V. Wolvin,	<i>St. Clair.</i>
Robert Millard Woodin,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
George Philip Wurster,	<i>Dexter.</i>

FRESHMEN.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Douglas Anderson,	<i>Maidstone, England.</i>
Archie Elmer Ball,	<i>Flushing.</i>
Martin Adelbert Banks,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Fred Palen Barnhart,	<i>Stone Ridge, N. Y.</i>
Orville M. Barton,	<i>Muskegon.</i>
Alfred Lee Beattie,	<i>Pendleton, Ore.</i>
Joseph Henry Billmeyer, Jr.,	<i>Holloway.</i>
Elisabeth von Bremen,	<i>Cologne, Germany.</i>
Joseph Augustine Bucknall,	<i>London, England.</i>
Fred Crittenden Clapp,	<i>Allegan.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Lewis Emmett Coonradt,	<i>Decatur, Ill.</i>
Irving William Copeland,	<i>Paw Paw.</i>
Mary Bruyn Crans, B.S., <i>University of</i> <i>North Dakota,</i>	<i>Grand Forks, N. Dak.</i>
Allen William Dasef,	<i>Sheridan.</i>
George Leonard David,	<i>Aledo, Ill.</i>
Fred Ellsworth Dodge,	<i>San Diego, Cal.</i>
John B. Dowdigan,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Walter Gideon Dunham,	<i>Hanover.</i>
George Frederick Fiddlyment,	<i>Lockport, Ill.</i>
Fred Pratt Graves,	<i>Battle Creek.</i>
Carl Schurz Harger,	<i>Pontiac.</i>
John Henry Hawks,	<i>Adrian.</i>
Areha Greenwood Hicks,	<i>Monticello, Ia.</i>
Harry Benson Hinman,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Marshal Luther Howver,	<i>Mansfield, Ill.</i>
Arthur Stimson Kennedy,	<i>Cedar Rapids, Ia.</i>
John Fredrik Henry Kuyper,	<i>Holland.</i>
Walter Allen Lampman,	<i>Hastings.</i>
Harry Hallenbeck Lauderdale,	<i>Geneseo, N. Y.</i>
Frank Eugene Laughlin,	<i>Milan, O.</i>
William Gustave Lentz,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Edwin Emmett McAllaster,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Stephen A. Douglas Merehant,	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.</i>
Joseph Merkens,	<i>Cologne, Germany.</i>
Daniel Merner,	<i>Cedar Falls, Ia.</i>
Charles Stewart Millen, Jr.,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
John Henry Neeley,	<i>Colfax, O.</i>
George A. Parmenter,	<i>Vermontville.</i>
Clarenee Fletcher Piper,	<i>Toronto, Ont.</i>
Charles Seymour Preston,	<i>Paris, Ill.</i>
Burt Townsend Ruthruff,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Harold Eugene Sangster,	<i>Cadillac.</i>
Frederick Francis Scott,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Newton Smith, Jr.,	<i>Toulon, Ill.</i>
Charles Bradford McCall Southwick,	<i>Mt. Pleasant.</i>
Joseph Herman Stromier,	<i>Glasgow, Scotland.</i>
William Taft,	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>
Andrew Roane Thorpe, A.B., <i>St. Vincent's</i> <i>College,</i>	<i>Los Angeles, Cal.</i>
Christian Leonard Thuerer,	<i>Baraboo, Wis.</i>
Perley Tapley Van Ornum,	<i>Racine, Wis.</i>
Frederick von Widekind,	<i>Cologne, Germany.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Harry Lowell Whitney,	<i>Plainwell.</i>
William Parker Winning,	<i>Saginaw.</i>
Lawrence Oliver Wright,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>

LIST OF GRADUATES FOR 1892-93.

Charles William Adamson,	William McFarlane,
Alexander Robert Allen,	John Morton McIlvain, D.D.S.,
Arthur William Ball,	<i>University of Maryland.</i>
Frank Irvin Ball,	Jesse James McMullen,
Frank Walter Boyer,	Thomas Byron Mercer,
Herbert John Burke,	Walter Samuel Moore,
Charles Arthur Church,	Mason Moyer,
William Jesse Clark,	Ethelwyn Phillips,
William Arthur Conlan,	Fred M. Prettyman,
John Angell Cook,	Weston Andrew Valteau Price,
Milton James Cook,	Greenbury Albert Rawlings,
Harry Devillo Geiger,	John George Schindler,
Eugene Milton Graves,	Frank Edward Seybold,
James Grey,	Louis N. Seymour, D.D.S.,
Charles Augustus Hawley,	<i>Philadelphia Dental College.</i>
Marcellus Grant Hillman,	Edward Grant Snodgrass, D.D.S.,
William Smith Hinckley,	<i>Ohio College of Dental Surgery.</i>
Burdette Charles Hinkley, D.D.S.,	John Francis Spring,
<i>Ohio College of Dental Surgery.</i>	Milton Russell Stimson,
Elisha Dawley Hinkley, D.D.S.,	Burt Sidney Sutherland,
<i>Ohio College of Dental Surgery.</i>	Sherman Hartwell Swift,
Frank S. James,	Will Hamilton Van Deman,
Richard Davey Jones,	John Hoffman Van den Berg,
John William Kasbeer,	William Henry Van Iderstine,
Herman Kreit,	Milton Tate Watson,
Arthur Frederick Leuty,	Will Lloyd Webster,
George Blakesley Little,	Henry Dudley Wilber,
Edward Ballard Lodge,	Vernon Anderson Williams, D.D.S.,
John Archibald McAlister,	<i>Vanderbilt University.</i>
Robert Duncan McBride,	



